NOTE XXVI.

ON SOME SPECIES OF THE GENUS PACHYTERIA FROM THE OLD COLLECTION OF THOMSON.

BY

C. RITSEMA Cz.

It will, I think, be already known to every student of exotic Coleoptera that Mr. James Thomson has parted with his beautiful collection and that it is now in the possession of Mr. René Oberthür, who in the last years increased his original collection with that of de Chaudoir, Thorey, Wehncke, van Lansberge, von Harold, de Bonvouloir, Gehin a.o. Being now about to arrange his Cerambycidae Mr. Oberthür wrote me that the species identified by me as *Pachyteria voluptuosa* Thoms. bears in Thomson's collection the name of *Pachyteria fasciata* Fabr., whilst on the other hand a specimen of the species that I believe to be the *fasciata* of Fabricius is indicated in the same collection as the type of *Pachyteria voluptuosa* Thoms. In the meantime Mr. Oberthür most obligingly communicated to me, besides some other very interesting Cerambycini, the type-specimen of Thomson's *Pachyteria voluptuosa*, as well as two specimens regarded by Thomson as belonging to *Pachyteria fasciata* Fabr. A comparison of the specimen of *Pachyteria voluptuosa* above referred to with Thomson's short description of this species on p. 568 of the »Systema Cerambycidarum" fully convinced me of the fact that I had the type-specimen before me, but at the same time I feeled sure of its identity with *Pachyteria fasciata* Fabr., from which identity results that Thomson had been mistaken in the identification of the true Fabrician species, regarding an undescribed species as such. Nevertheless I wrote to Mr. Gahan of the British Museum asking him to inform me whether *Pachyteria fasciata* Fabr. is represented in the Banksian collection or not [1]), calling moreover his attention upon the most striking distinctive characteristics between the species which I believed to be the true *fasciata* Fabr. and the one which was regarded as such by Thomson. In answer to these inquiries Mr. Gahan kindly gave me the following results of his observations on *Pachyteria fasciata* Fabr.:

»You had no doubt correctly determined this species, and it is not the one so named in Thomson's collection. I cannot affirm that the type of *P. fasciata* Fab. is in the British Museum collection, but there are two specimens bearing that name in the collection of Banks: there can be no doubt that these are correctly named, and it is not improbable that they may have served as the types. Thomson's *fasciata* is, I dare say, identical with the *Pachyteria fasciata* of Dejean's collection — a species for which I had suggested the name of *P. Dejeani.*"

As *Pachyteria fasciata* Fabr. is, up to this day, only very unsatisfactorily described, whilst no description whatever is published of Thomson's and Dejean's *fasciata*, I will now proceed to describe both species, giving to the latter, which was incorrectly identified by me as *Pachyteria voluptuosa* Thoms., the name of *Pachyteria calumniata.*

Pachyteria fasciata Fabr.

Cerambyx fasciatus. Fabricius, Systema Entomologiae. p. 168, n°. 17. (1775).

? „ *populneus* var. Schröter, Abhandlungen. I. p. 349; tab. 3, fig. 1. (1776) [2]).

„ *fasciatus.* Olivier, Entomologie. IV, n°. 67; p. 19. pl. 1, fig. 4 a, b. (1795).

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1) Koenig's collection alone is quoted by Fabricius.

2) This work is still unknown to me.

Pachyteria fasciata. Castelnau, Histoire naturelle des Insectes Coléoptères. II. p. 420. (1850).

„ *voluptuosa.* Thomson, Systema Cerambycidarum. p. 568. (1865). (according to the type-specimen).

„ *fasciata.* Ritsema, Notes from the Leyden Museum. III. p. 38. (1881); — id., l. c. X. p. 182, footnote. (1888); — id., Tijdschrift voor Entomologie. XXXII. p. xxx. (1888).

Measurements of the type-specimen of Thomson's *voluptuosa*, a female: length from the frontmargin of the interantennary ridge to the apex of the elytra 30 mm., breadth at the shoulders 9½ mm.; measurements of a male specimen from Tranquebar in the Leyden Museum: length from the frontmargin of the interantennary ridge to the apex of the elytra 26½ mm., breadth at the shoulders 8 mm., and those of a larger male from Bengalen in the same collection: length 29½ mm., breadth at the shoulders 9½ mm.

Steely blue, the elytra with violaceous tinges; the 7th and succeeding antennal joints yellow, the extreme base of the 7th and the apical half of the 11th black; the elytra provided, just before the middle, with a broad yellow transverse band, which on each elytron, has its hind margin sinuate or broadly emarginate and its frontmargin slightly oblique, so as to make the band broadest at the suture.

The head glabrous, irregularly punctured, the punctures deep; the clypeus flat, provided anteriorly with an impressed mesial longitudinal line sometimes extending to the transverse elevation which separates the clypeus from the interantennary ridge, the latter divided by a similar deeply impressed line which disappears between the upper lobes of the eyes.

The prothorax glabrous, nitid; the pronotum sparsely punctured, the punctures on the middle of the disk finer; the prosternum more or less indistinctly wrinkled, the intercoxal part rounded, without tubercle; the intercoxal part of the mesosternum without V-shaped recess; the metasternum remotely punctured, sparsely covered with erect black hairs, and provided along the middle with an impressed line.

The scutellum triangular with acutely pointed apex, flat, glabrous and impunctate.

The elytra distinctly tapering towards the end, the apices narrowly subtruncate or faintly emarginate; pubescent and very densely and finely punctured on the blue portion, the yellow band, however, glabrous and remotely covered with large punctures.

The abdomen sparsely provided with very distinct punctures, scarcely at all pubescent. In the male the 5th segment is broadly and rather deeply emarginate, the 6th segment faintly emarginate, the hind margins of these segments fringed with black hairs; in the female the 5th segment is angularly notched in the middle.

The antennae and legs are stout, the femora strongly punctured.

Hab. Tranquebar, Himalaya, Bengalen, Cambodja, etc. Of the specimens in the British Museum Collection two are ticketed India, one China and one Ceylon. To the two specimens in Bank's Cabinet no indication of locality is attached. — In several collections.

Pachyteria calumniata, nov. spec.

Pachyteria fasciata. Dejean, in coll. (nec Fabricius).
" *fasciata.* Thomson, in coll. (nec Fabricius).
" *Dejeani.* Gahan, in coll. Brit. Mus.
" *voluptuosa.* Ritsema (nec Thomson), Notes from the Leyden Museum. X. p. 182, footnote. (1888); — id., Tijdschrift voor Entomologie. XXXII. p. xxx. (1888).

Length from the frontmargin of the interantennary ridge to the apex of the elytra 24—29 mm., breadth at the shoulders 7—8$^1/_2$ mm.

Head, prothorax and elytra black, the latter with violaceous and bluish or greenish tints; the antennae, meso- and metasternum, legs and abdomen steely blue; the 7th and succeeding antennal joints yellow, the base of the 7th and the narrowed apical portion of the 11th black [1]; the elytra provided, somewhat before the middle, with a yellow transverse band, which has nearly parallel margins; sometimes, however, the hind margin is, on each elytron, slightly oblique or even faintly emarginate.

The head is glabrous, remotely and deeply punctured, more densely so on the vertex; the clypeus hollowed, with raised margins and divided by a raised keel along the middle; the frontmargin of the clypeus minutely notched in the middle; the interantennary ridge divided by a deeply impressed line.

The pronotum glabrous, nitid, sparsely punctured, especially on the middle of the disk; the prosternum scarcely at all punctate, sericeous in the ♂, the intercoxal part rounded, without tubercle; the intercoxal part of the mesosternum without V-shaped recess; the mesosternum [2] and the sides of the metasternum covered with a dense silvery grey pubescence; on the glabrous middle portion of the metasternum a longitudinal line and a few punctures are to be observed.

The scutellum very acutely triangular, flat, glabrous and provided with a few very fine punctures.

The elytra slightly tapering towards the end, the apices separately rounded and consequently somewhat dehiscent at the suture; pubescent and very finely and densely punctured allover.

The abdomen with a few scattered fine punctures, the sides covered with a silvery grey pubescence. In the male the 5th segment is broadly and deeply emarginate, the 6th

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[1] In the single female I have seen (from the collection of Mr. Neervoort van de Poll) only the extreme tip of the 11th joint is dark coloured.

[2] In the female the middle portion of the mesosternum is glabrous.

segment very faintly emarginate, the hind margins of these segments fringed with fulvous hairs; in the female the 5th segment is truncate with broadly rounded angles and with a broad but rather faint emargination in the middle.

The antennae are more slender and more elongate than in *fasciata* Fabr., and likewise the legs are more slender, the femora less strongly punctured.

Hab. India: Tranquebar etc. About the localities of the specimens in the British Museum Collection Mr. Gahan wrote me as follows: »one is ticketed India orient. (Doubleday), one ticketed Java [1]) and one, of which the locality is absolutely certain, is from the Nilghiri Hills, S. India, and was taken by Mr. Hampson." — In several collections.

Pachyteria calumniata Rits. is a more slender species than *P. fasciata* Fabr. and it is moreover distinguished at a glance by the different conformation of the clypeus, by the fine and dense punctuation of the yellow elytral fascia, by the silvery grey pubescence of the sterna and abdomen, etc.

Pachyteria ochracea C. O. Waterh.

Of this species Mr. Oberthür sent me a female specimen (from Borneo) from Thomson's collection, which exactly corresponds to Waterhouse's description [2]) with the only exception that it is somewhat smaller (measuring 35 mm. from the front-margin of the interantennary ridge to the apex of the elytra), that instead of the three apical joints of the antennae the four apical ones are dusky, that the underside of the head shows a longitudinal black band along the middle of the throat [3]), and that the meso- and metasternum have each an ochraceous lateral spot. It is a pity that nothing is said by Mr. Waterhouse neither about the sex of his specimen nor about the shape of its

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[1]) No doubt this indication will prove to be erroneous.

[2]) Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist. 5th ser. Vol. II (1878). p. 136.

[3]) Perhaps in Mr. Waterhouse's specimen the throat may be retracted into the prothorax.

apical ventral segments. In the female specimen before me the fifth ventral segment is provided with a small rounded notch in the middle of the hind margin, just as in the female of *Pachyteria Evertsi* Rits.

The examination of the above specimen has given rise to severe doubts as to the correctness of my identification of the two specimens (males) from Elopura, North Borneo, which I received two years ago from Mr. Oliver E. Janson and which I considered to belong to the above species, as they agreed perfectly well, in regard to the coloration with Waterhouse's description, showing only the two following differences: in stead of the three apical joints of the antennae the five apical ones were dusky, and the underside of the prothorax was not bluish black with a yellowish transverse stripe, but of a dark chocolate brown colour, with the exception of the contracted front portion which is black as is also the case with a curved streak across the coxae which leaves, however, the coxae free. But now I find some striking structural differences between these two sexes: in the male the labrum is larger, less convex, more closely punctured, and more deeply notched anteriorly; the antennal joints are distinctly more elongate and consequently the antennae are noticeable longer; the excavation of the head between the antennae is deeper and the top of the antennary tubers more protruding. By far more striking differences, however, exist in the shape and sculpturing of the prothorax which in the male is decidedly broader and larger than in the female: whilst in the female the prothorax is densely rugose and opaque on the disk, it is in the male but very densely punctured with glossy interstices; in the male the lateral spines are considerably more elongate, and, last not least, the underside of the prothorax, which is shining and transversely wrinkled in the female, has in the male its brown coloured portion so densely punctured that it becomes opaque and obtains a leathery appearance, and this portion is as distinctly defined as if it had been a piece let in. When the thorax is viewed from above, this leathery portion is to be seen between the lateral spines and the frontmargin.

May these two insects possibly represent the opposite sexes of one and the same species? viz. *Pachyteria ochracea* Waterh.

The fifth ventral segment in the male is broadly and deeply emarginate, the sixth broadly and faintly so.

Pachyteria diversipes, nov. spec.

Very closely allied to *P. equestris* Newm. from Penang and Malacca, but certainly distinct. Besides several differences in coloration a valuable structural difference exists in the antennae: in the female sex of the new species they are considerably more slender than they are in the male sex of *equestris*.

As regards the coloration the head, which in *equestris* is blue with a red hinder margin, is dark reddish brown with greenish blue tinges on the cheeks, labrum and clypeus in the new species, and the thorax instead of being red, has the same colour as the head; the scutellum is entirely dark steel blue and has a black pubescence; the basal half of the elytra is of a paler reddish brown which colour rather strongly contrasts with that of the thorax; the apical half of the elytra is of a dark greenish blue; the five basal joints of the antennae, as well as the basal half of the 6th joint, are ochreous with a brownish tint on the scape and on the two following joints; the apical half of the 6th joint and the subsequent portion of the antennae black. The under surface of the body, with the exception of the head and of the prosternum in front of the anterior coxae, is rather dark ,steel blue; the legs are likewise steel blue with the exception, however, of the swollen portion of the anterior and intermediate femora, this portion having the dark reddish brown colour of the head and prothorax.

The punctuation of the new species agrees pretty well with that of *equestris*; on the pronotum, however, it is somewhat stronger and denser especially towards the sides. The antennae are, as is already said, distinctly more slender and the upper surface of the scutellum is flat. The elytra have, exactly as in *equestris* Newm., *ruficollis* Waterh. (= *collaris* Harold), *javana* Bates (= *puncticollis* Rits.) and *affinis* Rits., on their apical half a sutural and a lateral impression which, like the apex, are very finely and exceedingly closely punctured and covered with a black pubescence which forms an elongate velvety patch on the inner margin of the lateral impression. The intercoxal part of the pro- and mesosternum formed as in the majority of the species (no tubercle and V-shaped recess [1])). The 5th ventral segment in the female (the only sex which is known to me) shaped as in the same sex of the four above quoted species, viz. an impressed angular pro-apical line preceded by an ill-defined semilunar impression whereas the apical margin is angularly notched in the middle. The apical dorsal segment is broadly triangular with narrowly rounded tip. — Length from the frontmargin of the interantennary ridge to the apex of the elytra 26 mm., breadth of the elytra at the shoulders 8 mm.

Hab. Cochin China. — A female specimen in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür, formerly belonging to that of Mr. James Thomson.

Pachyteria similis, nov. spec.

This species, though strongly resembling the preceding in coloration, belongs, according to the structural characteristics, viz. conformation of the apical segments of the abdomen etc., to the group of *P. basalis* Waterh. (= *polychroma* Harold), *rugosicollis* Rits. and *Hageni* Rits. [2]), and

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1) See in the description of *Pachyteria Borrei* Rits.: Notes Leyd. Mus. X, p. 179, line two from bottom.

2) Very probably also *P. speciosa* Pasc., a species which is unknown to me, and in the description of which nothing is said about the shape of the apical ventral segments.

among these species it is most closely allied to *basalis* Waterh. from which it may, however, (judging from the description) easily be distinguished by its darker colours and the reversed distribution of the colours on the antennae: in *basalis* the basal joints are black, the apical ones yellow, in the new species, on the contrary, the basal joints are ochreous, the apical ones black.

Length from the frontmargin of the interantennary ridge to the apex of the elytra 23$^1/_2$ mm., breadth at the shoulders 7$^1/_3$ mm. — The head and prothorax dark reddish brown, the cheeks and mandibles black; the two basal joints of the antennae dark reddish brown, the 3rd—7th and base of 8th joint ochreous, the subsequent portion of the antennae black. — The scutellum black, with a black velvety pubescence. — The basal half of the elytra of a paler reddish brown colour than the head and thorax, and as this colour is somewhat continued along the sutural and lateral margins, the line of demarkation between the brown basal and the dark green apical half of each elytron is strongly curved having its open side turned towards the apex. — Body underneath glossy black; legs black with the swollen portion of all the femora dark reddish brown.

The head very closely punctured, the punctures on the face finer than those on the vertex and behind the eyes; a smooth line on the vertex between the upper lobes of the eyes; the cheeks glossy, nearly impunctate; the labrum sparsely and delicately punctured. The scape of the antennae densely punctured, with a smooth, slightly raised line along the foreside.

The pronotum rugose in consequence of irregular transverse wrinkles, the intervals between the wrinkles provided with large punctures; the anterior and posterior margin strongly turned upward; the sides rounded and provided about the middle with a nipple-shaped tubercle. The scutellum regularly triangular, with slightly convex sides.

The elytra tapering towards the apex, the apex of each elytron obliquely truncate and rounded both at the sutural and external angles; each elytron provided on the disk with two faintly raised longitudinal lines; the basal half glossy, strongly punctured, finer and much sparser, however, on the sutural streak, very fine on the shoulders, and fine and very dense at the base between the two raised lines; the apical half opaque in consequence of a fine and very dense punctuation, and densely covered with a short pubescence which is black on the green, ochreous on the reddish portion.

The under surface of the prothorax in front of the coxae minutely wrinkled, the throat glossy and impunctate; the middle portion of the metasternum glabrous and smooth, sparsely punctured behind, the sides densely covered with a short black pubescence, the hinder margin of the metasternum at the sides, the posterior coxae and a patch on the sides of the 1st—5th ventral segments covered with a dense greyish pubescence; the abdomen very sparingly provided with large and smaller punctured. The intercoxal part of the pro- and mesosternum formed as in the majority of the species (no tubercle and V-shaped recess). The 5th ventral segment broadly emarginate, the 6th very deeply emarginate, the sides of the emargination parallel; the apical dorsal segment is provided on the upper surface with a longitudinal smooth keel and angularly notched in the middle behind. The anterior femora are finely and sparsely, the intermediate and posterior femora strongly and more densely punctate.

Hab. Cochin China. — A single male specimen in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür, formerly belonging to that of Mr. James Thomson.